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JAPAN.

NOTES FROM YEDO. ARRIVAL AT THE CAPITAL OF SHIMADZU SABURO-THE PERUVIAN EMBASSY-RELIGIOUS TOLERA-TION-SERIOUS ACCUSATIONS AGAINST MR. MORI DESTRUCTION OF THE MIKADO'S PALACE.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. YEUO, May 10 .- Since the last outgoing mail, the principal topic of conversation here has been the the capital of Shimadzu Saburo, the chief of the Satsuma clan. Shortly after the abelishing of the Dalmiates, this gentleman withdrew to the City of Kagesima, the capital of the Province of Sat-There be remained in absolute retirement, steadfastly refusing to sanction or aid by his presence or advice the councils of the present Government.
They sent to him several polite invitations to visit
Yedo, but he always answered that he was an old man, and in failing health, and that the air of his native place suited him best. About one month are, however, the Government sent him a very pressing request to appear immediately at Yedo, and pay his respects to the Mikado. The special messenger went down to Kagosima in an imperial steamer, with orders to wait until the guest was ready, and not to come back without him. Shimadzu Sabaro, seeing that there was no help for it, suddenly improved in health, and prepared to obey that the cabin should be dismantled; that all for they should be replaced by the straw mats and charcoal braziers common to every Japanese house. However, his hatred of foreigners and their belongings did not extend to the engines. These he graciously allowed the captain to retain. On his way through the town, from the eastle to the jetty, the people all fell prostrate beforn him, while the houses and shops were closed. He had, in personal attendance upon him, a body guard of about 300 Satsuma men. Upon his arrival at Yedo, he went straight to one of his family mansions, and has tince remained there very quietly. Among the first of those who called upon him was the Minister of War, himself a Satsuma man. "I went," he said, "to pay my respects to the old Chieftain with fear and trembling I thought he would be very bitter against me for the prominent part I had taken in influencing the late sctions of the Government; but I found him very He spoke of several of the iate innovations, said he thought they would be for the good of the people at large, and that although he had peen educated in a different school, and could not give them his personal sanction, yet he should acquiesce in the wisdom of the Government.

The 500 retainers create a great excitement wherever they appear. They are tall, stalwart, scowling fellows, tressed in the regular Samurai costume, with their two twords sticking out "fore and aft," and their hair worn in the old style. The swords and queues seem strange to us now, as the upper classes have, for some time past, discarded them. The question of compelling these 300 Satsuma men to lay aside their swords was discussed at a Cabinet Council, but it was decided in the negative for two reasons-first, because Shimadzu Saburo was peaceably inclined, and they did not wish to vex or harnse him with questions of a personal nature; and, second, because it was thought better to treat the twosworded men as "countrymen;" to ridicule them as not being accustomed to the refinements and conveniences of civilization, and to laugh at their two swords as something uncouth and outré. The wisdom of this course is arming these men, of course they could have effected have been looked upon as martyrs. Now, without a them have, voluntarily, laid aside their swords. I am giad to have an opportunity of contradicting a rumor that was circulating among the foreign community here, The story was, that the Prince of Satsuma had arrived at the capital with 4,000 men; that the army had gone over to him; that 400 French soldiers from Yokohama were guarding the Mikado in his palace; that the En glish troops had been ordered to hold themselves in sadiness to succor Hls Majesty, and, finally, that the English Minister was closeted with the Mikado, discussng means for his safety. There is not a word of truth in this; the fereign troops have never been moved from their barracks at Yokobama (it is a foul indignity that they are allowed in Japan at all), and Parkes, the English Minister, has not seen the Mikado for two months ept once, and then he intruded, uninvited, upon him, at a review on native troops.

The Peruvian Embassy have begun their labors under very flattering auspices. They have been received with imperial honors. They have been quartered at the Mitado's own palace at Hamagoten (where the Duke of Ediaburgh and the Grand-Duke Alexis were lodged), C. or bearer," but to "bearer" alone. and every facility has been afforded them for making nds upon Japan. But it has been decided to make no demands. Instead, a treaty will be arranged similar to those new existing between Japan and other antions, and when the treaty between Pera and Japan Selivered-then, and not until then, will the "Maria Luz" case come up. It will be settled by arbitration, ont it is not yet decided whether it will be referred to a souncil or to a single person. It is understood that one or two of the foreign Ministers here have been requested to act as arbitrators in the matter; but they refused to lo so on the ground that their respective Governments question arose. I venture to predict that the matter will be referred to some European ruler who, from th position of his dominions, and the character and parmits of his people, can have no especial interest, pro or son, in the Coolie question, as for instance, the Presitent of the Swiss Republic, and that the questions submitted to him for his decision will be these: First, "Is Tapan in the wrong!" Second, "If so, what is the amount of the damages to

There has been a very wonderful reaction in the matous freedom. Within two weeks, more than 600 natives who had been banished to a desert island because they were Christians, have been allowed to return to their homes. The Government not only permitted them to return from their banishment, but also fed and clothed them on the journey, and, upon their arrival, furnished them with employment. At the same time, by the order of the Great Council of State, the Imperial edicts pro aibiting Christianity were removed from the bulietinto be free to all, and any one who wished could be a Christian. But just here comes in a little of that Asiatio diplomacy that is not yet quite eradicated from the Im perial councils. At the same time that the notices of the edicts prohibiting Christianity, were taken down from the bulletin-boards, messengers were sent around to every house to tell the inhabitants that the notices had been removed only to please foreigners, and that the edicts were still in force as before. This is a dou't faced policy, small and tricky, and one that the Japan see should be ashamed of using. They wish to serve two masters. They wish to say to foreign nations: "See here! Look at us! See how we strike off our chains and prociaim religious liberty to all 1 Ever though our Mikado is a descendant of our Gods, even though He himself is our church, we don't want to combine Church and State. We know that your sivilization is higher than ours, and we are adopting it accordingly. We are also told that your religion is better than ours ; if any of our people wish to try it they have our permission to do so." In Japan, religious belief is free to all. And then they wish to say to their own people: " We were compelled by our respect for foreign nations to remove the notices of the edicts against their seligion from the public streets. But it is all right. We'll protect you; your temples shall not be torn down, nor shall the missionaries and priests take possession of you so long as we hold the reins of Government." I think we can fairly ask the Japanese Government, as my old master at the Boston Latin School used to ask me, "Which horn of the brute will you take !" If the con werts whom they have recalled from banishment, and fed, clothed, and employed, if these people still openly prefer Christianity, will they be punished? And if they still profess it (as they must and will do, after having suffered the martyrdom of banishment), and are not punished, is not the Government a laughing stock? It remains to be seen what course will be taken, but in the to Japan a line should be so changed as to read, "An honest man's the noblest work of Buddha."

The steamship Kuroda, built in New-York for the Japanese Agricultural Department, has just arrived out. She is a fine boat, has just had a very good trial give great satisfaction to her present owners. The head went on board. Prayers were said, and then the body of the Department, the Prince of Kuroda, after whom was removed to the hearse on shore. Minute guns

arrival, thoroughly inspected her, and expressed his satisfaction with his purchase. Then he did what is very rarely done by a bureau officer of any nation. He sent his interpreter forward to see if the erew had any complaints to make, and when he found that they had some, he called them aft, heard the complaints patiently, nd decided them impartially. This thing was done of his own accord, and it is an example of a disposition I have always found among the higher classes in Japan, that is a kindly interest in the welfare of those below them or under their control. An incident happened a few days ago the exact converse of this. We have a railway here just 18 miles long. At the head of a numerous and very costly gold-laced staff stands "The Director-General of Railwaya" (18 miles long, remember), who is reported to draw \$3,000 per month as his salary. This Englishman is plessed with a daughter or two, and when a young surgeen, who ornamented Her Majesty's 10th Regiment of Foot, then quartered at Yokohama, and who drew from the cheet of that body about £100 a year for his valuable services, married one of his dear flock, the doctor's merits suddenly appreciated, and he was discovered to be worth \$400 per month as Surgeon-in-Chief of the Railway (18 miles long). He had been worrying along in this position for a year, when the first accident occurred a few days ago. A native water-tender fell from the engine of a train in motion. The train was stopped, the man was brought up, and our medical friend, who happened to be on the train, refused to leave his seat to look at the man. This was told me by an eye-witness in the same car. Compare the two incidents, and you may get a very fair idea of the difference between a Japanese gentleman and an English snob. And yet the snob despises the gentleman and looks down upon him as somothing akin to a "nigger."

There was something wrong about the payments at different times, for the Kuroda at New-York. But I am assured by Gen. Capron that he himself sent the different sums at the times that they were due. The blame, if any, lies with Mr. Arinori Mori, the Japanese Minister at Washington. He has been in the habit of doing a regular banking business, receiving money for this and a dozen other expenses of the se, and using the money for what he con idered to be the most pressing thing. He used the Kuroda money for some other purpose, and then had to wait until other money came to hand before he could pay for the steamer. There is considerable excitement here in official circles over Mr. Mori's unaccountable behavior and his probable fate. Not only has he been very care less about money matters, but he has also disobeyed the most positive orders from the Ministers. Certain instructions are sent to him to communicate to the Washlugton Cabinet. Either he does not mention these at all to Mr. Fish, or else if he does forward them, he alters the meaning to suit his own views. Naturally, you will wonder that a man who can be guilty of such conduct is not recalled and disgraced. But it is not such an easy matter to recall Mr. Mori. During the last few months no less than three instructions have been sent to him, telling him either to resign or to apply for leave of absence. He took no notice of the first two, but as the last contained the threat of an appeal to the American Government, he thought his time had indeed come, and so forwarded to Yedo, a request for leave of absence from his post of duty. This request was premptly granted, and the answer was sent by the regular mail steamer. About this time, the auth here determine I to send an American, Mr. S. M. Bryan, as Postal Commissioner, to arrange a Postal Treaty be tween Japan and America, England, France, and Gernany. Accordingly, ten days after this written letter had been sent to Mori, they sent him a telegram instructing him to await Mr. Bryan's arrival, assist him in arranging the Postal Treaty, and then take his leave of absence. Mr. Mori obeyed the letter, of course, although the telegram was dated ten days later, and was sent to contradict the contents of the letter, and he writes to the Department that he shall obey the last instruction received from them. Accordingly he packed his truck and started for Europe, One of the local papers, a few his post of duty, and will probably pass the rest of his He will not return to Japan, as it is understood an order ominent in Japanese politics, say that he will not dare to return here, while more than one, who has known him personally at his post of duty, say that he is really erazy. That is, perhaps, the best interpretation to put upon his very peculiar conduct. Mr. Yano Giro left here by the last mail, to proceed to Washington, as Secretary of Legation. By Mr. Mori's sudden withdrawal, he will probably become Chargé d'Affaires. I know Mr. Yano intimately. Although a pure-bred Japanese, I am certain that his mother must have been a Yankee and his father a Scotchman. If he errs it will be with his eyes open, and if any checks are made out, they will not be to " S.

On Monday night at 2 o'clock a fire broke out in the in flames, and in less than an hour it was burned to the ground. The native troops and firemen were promptly on hand, and preserved order. They could do little else, as the buildings burned too fast to be seved, and the moats stopped the pregress of the fire. The Emperor, accompanied by his own body-guard of lancers, went to his mother's palace, near by, and there the Empress and the Court joined him the next day. The palace and outbuildings were totally destroyed. It is said that a new one will be built, from the plans of a foreign-architect, to cost about \$2,500,000. These fires come in very conveniently for the purposes of restoration. Where the great fire swept clean a year ago, the streets have been traightened and widened, and rows of two-story brick buildings are being erected. These are built after for eign models, and, for two miles, the principal street of Yedo looks like that of any large city of America or Europe. It only needs a horse railroad track in the center, and that will be there very shortly. Some evil disposed people are giving publicity to the rumor that the palace was set on fire by incendiaries, for political reasons. Such a story is totally untrue. The fire was caused by one of the Empress's indies, who, as the night was chilly had taken a brazier of charcoal into her bed. During the night this fair young damsel, this high-born maid of honor, selected for her heauty and her rank to serve the Emperor's bride, kicked, upset the brazier, scattered the highted charcoal over the cotton quilts, and a new palace will be the result. A slow of turnip too much-possibly a fish-bone if the throat-will cost \$2,500,000.

The semi-monthly trips of the Pacific Mail Steamship The semi-monthly trips of the Vill, doubtless, continue Company begin to-day. They will, doubtless, continue during the Summer. The projected English line be during the Summer. The projected English line be curring the summer. The projected English line between Yoko and Friece (touching at the China portation in the Line Projected English in which we look at it here), has died a natural death. The Paelile Mail had too strong a foothoid; the projectors of the other line were not men of sufficient weight to inspire confidence, although they linked themselves to Russel & Co. at Shanghar, and so the line has fallen through.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. THE MUTINY OF TROOPS UNDER GEN. VELARDE-REORGANIZATION OF THE MUTINOUS COLUMN.

Madrid, Wednesday, June 11, 1878. The mutiny in the command of Gen. Velarde aresettrom superceding a captain. Twelve hundred of ops remained faithful and retired with the General to Tostosa.

The column of trroops which mutinies has been reorganized, and is now commanded by Gen. Cabrinety.

RESIGNATION OF FRENCH OFFICIALS. PARIS, Wednesday, June 11, 1873. Several French officials have sent in their esignatious in consequence of the circular issued by the Minister of the Interior, on the 4th iust.

OBSEQUIES OF SIR GEORGE CARTIER. ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT MONTREAL-THE PRO CESSION AND LYING-IN-STATE.

MONTREAL, June 11 .- At 10 o'clock, Jacques Cartier Square, Court-house Square, and the revetment-wall of the wharf for over a mile, were densely packed with people to witness the arrival of the remains of Sk George Cartier. The steamer Druid anchored during the night near Recheres, opposite the former residence of Sir George's childhood, and steamed up early this morning, reaching the city at 10 meantime let me suggest that in all the copy-books sent o'clock. She had on board all the near relatives of the deceased Baronet with the representatives of the city press, and the Hon. Mr. Langevin, representing the Government, and a detachment of B pattery, with the band. As soon as the Druid was moored at La Prairie wharf, the members of the corporation in a body, a trip, with Japanese officers on board, and appears to large number of clergymen and members of the Pres

were fired from St. Helen's Island, and the shipping in the harbor hung flags at half-mast, and three different military bands played appropriate funeral music. The procession then formed and ascended slowly from the wharf to Commissioner-st, and thence up the steep incline to Jacques Cartier-square. Owing to the immense crowd, which was estimated to number 25,000 persons, the march was greatly retarded, and frequent halts were made. At length the Court-house was reached, at the foot of the great stack of stone steps under the main portice. The body was carried up to the vestibule followed by a long line of elergymen and personal friends of the deceased. The open space below presented a sea of uncovered heads. From the vestibule to coffin was transferred to the Chapelle Ardente, especially prepared for it, and which was fitted up in mignificent taste with candelabra, flowers, festoons, garlands, ancient urns, burning lambent lights, and the usual insignia of a deceased baronet's creed. A guard is stationed here, and the people are now flocking in to view the remains, passing in by one door and out through another. The body will remain on view all to-day and to-morrow. The flags all over the city are displayed at half-staff.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Prince Amadeus and wife have arrived in ngland, where they will remain during the Summer. It is expected that the prosecution against the Tichborne claimant will be able to rest their case

Gov. Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, and suite arrived at Quebee yesterday morning. They will remain two weeks, and proceed to Saguenay and the Maritime provinces.

The Sultan, it is reported, has issued a firman granting to the Khedive of Egypt an independent internal government, and authorizing him to augment the army and conclude foreign treaties.

A special dispatch to The Daily News of London from Rome says many of the monks belonging A dispatch from Halifax says the French

war vessels d'Estaine and Kersaint have sailed from

Sydney, Cape Breton, to Newfoundland to protect French fishermen. The Minerve and Euridice remain at Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 23d ult. have been received. The conflict between the clargy and secret societies continued to agitate Brazit. The Ministry had taken strong ground on the subject and were galning support for their policy. In the lower House the Premier made a speech defending the Free-missons, and promised that energetic measures would be taken to prevent the Bishops and the Jesuits from interfering with the Society.

RAILWAY INTERESTS.

DISSATISFIED BONDHOLDERS. A meeting of the bondholders of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad was held yesterday resent, and with others, were said to represent near \$3,000,000 of the bonds. As each person entered the room he was requested to fill in a printed form showing the amount of his bonds, their character (whether white or yellow, i. c., Eastern or Western Division bouds), and to sign his name and address. A large number compiled with the request, but others declined to do so. The meeting organized by the election of James H. Fisher of Buffalo as Chairman, and G. H. Bonner as Secretary, Charles Hassler made long address relative to the inducements which had been offered to investors in the bonds, declared that land grant bonds had been issued by the Company before a patent for the land had been granted by the Government, and that a title to much of the land was disputed. He said that the bonds could have been disposed of to investors at 974, and they were now offered on the market at 311, with the February interest He urged union among the bondbolders for protection. At the close of his address a resolumutual protection. At the close of his address a resolution was adopted authorizing the chairmant to appoint a
formmittee of five, whose duty it should be to investigate
he condition of the St Joseph and Denver City Railcad, and report to a subsequent meeting of the bendiolders, or by circular letter to all who participated
the present meeting. Charles Hassier, Channind G. H. Bonner were appointed such committee,
twest decided by resolution that all was availed themelves of the benefits derived from the efforts of the
committee should be assessed pro rate at a rate not
xeceding one per cent on the amount of the bonds held,
the meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the
Committee.

receedings in Bankrupicy should be terminated upon the Company's continuing the deposit of U. S. bonds in aver of Charles Dwight, and depositing with the Clerk of the District Court \$50,000 of mortgage bonds of the Said Railroad, of the issue of 1869, to se-ure any demands of the Whitewater Valley Reitroad Company, and upon its giving other, satisfactory scourity in the sum of \$8,000 for the repayment of the sum paid by the Whitewater Valley Railroad Company to the Globe Bank of Boston, if the same should be ultimately established as a valid claim assinct the Indianapoits, Cincinnati, and Lafayatte Railroad Company.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 11, 1873. Something entirely new in the transactions between the Pacine rallroads, or at least one of them, and the Government was called out at the Treasury Department to-day. About three years ago several cierks were sent to New-Mexico in charge of a considerable amount of money. At Lawrence, Kausas, however, they desired to hire a special car, and arranged for one at \$50, in addition to the regular fare, to take them as far as Kit Carsen. After the agreement had been made, the officers of the railroad company ascertained that the car was for the use of the Government, when the price was immediately double, and the reason assigned that since the Government retained half of all the smounts it charged for transportation, the Company was right in charged double the usual rate in order to hold its own. This is the only case yet ascertained of this character, and was brought to light by accident. There is some curiosity in yarous quarters to ascertain it such a course has been product to light by acceptain if such a course has been regularly followed by the Pacific Railroad coupse to defraud the Government of even the pittance arrivem retaining half the transportation charges.

The interest paid by the United States to Jan. 1, 1873, on bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, and maining due and unpaid by them, after all allowances for moneys earned by them, is \$14,323,507 72. Of this amount, the Central Pacific owes \$6,429,985 55, and the Western Pacific \$417,429 14. On July 1 next will be due Western Pacific \$417,527 14. On July 1 heat was the ware on the same account from the railroad companies the further sum of \$1,028,705 36, making a total theu due of \$10,020,213 08. For this total amount of over \$16,000,000. the Central Pacific and Western Pacific will on July 1 next stand indebted to the United, States in the same proportion as now-say 17-39, or mearly one-half.

A post-office has been established at Eccker's Corners, Athany County, N. Y., with Wm. Selkirk as Postmaster.

The following Postmasters have also been appointed: John B. Flagler, at Adamsville, Washington County; B. W. Hischecok at Corons, Queens County; H. W. Chadwick at South Avon, Livingston County; John Budd at Glen Wild, and David Horton at Liberty Fälls, Bulliyan County; and James F. Laurence at Bushnell's Basin, Monroe County.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day decided that under the 6th section of the act of Congress granting lands to aid the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the filing of the map of the general route pro-tects the Company from preemption settlements within the granted limits, which in the States are 20 miles on each side of the line.

The Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and Thomas K. Cree, Secretary, started to-day to meet the Sloux in council on or about the 16th inst. They will afterward visit other portions of the Indian country. The suit brought by the New-York Central Railroad

Company against the Collector of Internal Revenue at Albany, to recover the \$468,000 taxes paid to him under protest, will be tried toward the last of this month at Casandaigus, Judge Hunt holding the term. The internal revenue receipts for the current fiscal year have reached \$109,507,148, being within \$500,000 of

the complete estimates of the Commissioner for the untire year, ending with the present mouth. Besretary Robeson was at the Navy-Yard again to-day engaged in the Polaris investigation. He expects to conclude it this evening, and will prepare his report

The President has appointed Joseph S. Moore of Mississippi to be Consul at Trendad de Cuba, and James E. Deau to be Postmaster at Frishkill, N. Y. Of the \$45,000,000 in three percent certificates outstanding in November, 1870, all bur \$30,000 have been called in MURDER RECORDS.

ANOTHER YOUTHFUL HOMICIDE. BOY DRUTALLY SHOOTS DOWN HIS FRIEND IN JERSEY CITY.

Jersey City was startled, yesterday morning, by the facts of a terrible tragedy, enacted at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, shortly after midnight, the murderer being Nathan Britton, and his victim his intimate friend, James Adams. Britton was formerly employed by the Pennsylvania Company, and on June 5 was sent by McCann, the drill-master, to work in the Union Express freight yards, which he objected to. After working a short time he went to McCann and said he should quit. McCann told him to go to the office and give notice. He did as directed, but about two hours after came back and said he wanted to go to work again. McCann replied that he could not allow men to leave and return as they pleased, and told him to go to the office again. This he declined doing, and since that time has been constantly drunk. He was at the depot Tuesday night with the friend be afterward killed, and there threatened to shoot McCann before he went home. He afterward went up the railroad track with Adams to the Greene-st. crossing, where he left Adams (the latter returning to the depot), and began questioning a railroad engineer named Malioney as to where McCann was to be found, adding, with an oath, that he wanted to shoot him. Malioney informed him that McCann was not on duty that night, James Clothier, the assistant drill-master, having taken his place. Just then Clothier passed down the track, and Mailoney pointed him out. "Oh, well," said Britton, "he'il do; I'll shoot him." He drew his revolver, but Malloney seized his arm and forced him to return the pistol to his

pocket. stopped him, demanding from him a statement of his time, so that he could get his money. He was referred to the office, in accordance with the rules of the Com-pany. This did not satisfy him, and he threatened uness Clothler gave him the required statement to ," take it out of him." With this he drew his revolver, but Adams, who by this time had returned, seized his arm, and asked him not to shoot Clothier. "Well," said Britton, "I'll shoot you, then." With these words he fired. The ball took effect in the left groin passing through the intestines and lodging in the back. Adams feel to the ground, exclaiming, "I am shot! I am a dead man!" Ciothier and Vahey instantly seized Britton, when offieers Kipp and Harney, and two men names Bean and Salmon, who had been attracted by the pistol-shot, to-morrow will closs the ordeal of the first class. The came to their assistance, and Britton was arrested and taken to the station-house. Adams was removed to the

flagman's house, where he died in about 20 minutes. At 10 a. m. Britton was taken before Justice Seymour, whe committed him to the County Jail subject to the order of Coroner Reinhardt, who had already taken the body of Adams in charge and impaneled a jury. Britton wished to make a statement in reference to the shooting, but Justice Seymour declined to hear it. The inquest will take place on Friday at 2 p. m. Dr. Buck made a post-mortem examination, his report being substantially as given above. The weapon with which the murder was committed was a six-barreled Remington revolver. The victim of the tragedy is a native of New-York City, and was born in Nineteenth-st. He was 25 years of age, and leaves a wife but no children. The murderer is a beardless boy of 19, and lives in Williams

THE MODOC GULPRIT.

CAPT. JACK'S DEFENSE-HE CHARGES THE KLAMATH CHIEF, ALLEN DAVID, WITH INCTING HIM TO WAR, AND DENTES KILLING GEN. CANBY-A SIN-GULAR "TISSUE OF LIES."

BOYLE'S CAMP, June 8 .- Capt. Jack was interrogated to-day by Gen. Davis. He tried to implicate Allen David, the Klamath chief, and denied being present when Gen. Canby was killed. He spoke as fol-

holders, or by circular letter to all who participated at the present meeting. Charles Hassler, Channoy Yibbard, F. Kingman, J. Augustus Johnston, and G. H. Bonner were appointed such committee. It was decided by resolution that all was availed themselves of the benefits derived from the efforts of the Committee should be assessed pro rate at a rate not exceeding one per cent on the amount of the bonds held. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

The Long Island City and Maspeth Railroad Company have begon the laying of rais between flunter's Point and Blesville.

The Directors of the Eric Railway met, yesterday, at 10 a. m. The only business transacted, other than that relating to matters of detail, was the choice of inspectors of the election of directors, to be held July 10, the polls opening at 10 a. m. The following were chosen: Abram S. Hewitt, Eigar Logah, and Jas. H. Fay.

In the bankruptcy case of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad Company, the United States Circuit Court of Indianapolis has reversed the judgment of the District Court, but directed that the proceedings in Bankruptcy should be terminated upon the Company's continuing the deposit of U. S. bonds in they of Charles Dwight, and depositing with the Clerk.

the Klamaths, but so many such messages came I believed them. I thought Allen meant it, so I acted. He and I were hardly good friends, but he urged me to do this

them. I thought Alien meant it, so I acted. He and I were hardly good friends, but he urged me to do this thing.

Last Winter I was going wherever the Government said, and I wanted sense quiet place, not on the rocks. Allen David was always pushing me up. The Klamath Cheft's said the same. They talked as though Alien David was a big chief. He said we must not think the Klamatas were women-they were not going to hy down their arms to the whites. I had all the trouble, did all the fighting, and he did nothing. It looks as though they tried to get me into a scrape. I want you to know why I commenced this war. Last Winter, on Lost River, Apple place and Brown came and said a hig chief was coming to have a task, and we must go to the reservation. Soldiers came and sairrounded us before day. We had held no council. I did not expect that, I was assects. I took them not to shoot when my boys not their gams. The soldiers fired the first gim. I did not think the whites wanted to talk. After the soldiers began to fire on my people some boys fired back. I did not. I took my things and ran as fast as I could go away. Old Schopehin said he had nothing to say himself, and only brought a message from Alien David.

When questioned as to Gen. Canby's things which he

When questioned as to Gen. Canby's things which he had on, Jack said: "I can't say anything about it. I went away. The beys who killed Gen, Canby got th things. I was there, but went off as soon as I found I could not stop them." Jack, on being cross-questioned, said that Bogus Charley and Shack-Nasty Jim killed Gen. Canby. Allen David advised him to kill Gen. Canby, so it was done. He continued: "I am telling the truth. I did not kill him. I had it done, but did not do it." He added, in conclusion: "I don't lie. Bring them in. I want to face them. If I had my chains off would tell what men did these things." Schonchin says he did shoot at Meacham; but all the Modocs knew ho was a poor shot, and could not hit anything. Jack's answers are of course a tissue of lies. Many believe that old Schonchin acted as messenger, and that he took money given him by Capt. Jack, to charge Allen David, Klamath chief, with urging him to make war and kill Gen. Canby.

THE ISLE OF SHOALS TRAGEDY.

WAGNER'S TRIAN-MRS. HONTVET'S TESTIMONY. ALFRED, Me., June 11!-Among the witnesses xamined to-day at the trial of Wagner for the murder of Anothe M. and Karen Christenson was Mrs. Mary . Hontvet, who fortunately escaped being one of the victims. She testified: I am the wife of John C. Hontvet, and sister of Karen

stellins. Spe testried:

I am the wife of John C. Hentvet, and sister of Karen Christenson; I have lived five years at Sunty Nove Liand, before the nurver I was bone; that day my handand and Mathew Hontvet I saw of them was the Liand, before the nurver I was bone; that day my handand and Mathew Hontvet I saw of them was the following morning, March 5, at 10 eclock, Karen Christenson, I have lived five years at Sunty Nove I saw of them was the following morning, March 5, at 10 eclock, Karen Christenson, and the same of the house in the bedroom; Anethe and I were there; we went to bed at 10 eclock, Karen Christenson, and Karen eight on a lounge in the house in the bedroom; Anethe and I were shore and Karen eight on a lounge in the kitchen; the curtains were ng; as the night was pleasant I did not turn them down; the outside door was not fastened; Karen was undressed; the first thing that awoke me was Karen crying. John scaled was pleasant I did not turn them down; the outside door was then opened; I have a chair; I jumped up and tried to open the choice with the chairs; I jumped up and tried to open the bedroom door, but could not not is kept out striking her; I tried to open the door was then opened; I have a great, tall man; he grabled a chair; I tried to pick Karen up, and took her to the bedroom; while doing so he struck me twice; I told Anithe to Itke same clothes and run and hale wary. Anothe opened; I have a great, tall man; he grabled a chair; I tried to pick Karen up, and took her to the bedroom door, but and the way have not lift he window, and jumped the window, and jumped to the window, and

had known Louis Wagner a year and a half; he had bearded with me seven months.

About fifteen witnesses for the Government were ex amined. Their statements show circumstances that strongly point to the prisoner as the murderer, but no nchusivo testimony has as yet been elicited. Frizzie

a Newcastle cooper, testified:

Met Wagner on one of the bridges between Newcastle
and Portemouth on the morning after the rainder; two
portions of the bridge and been carried away by ice,
compelling the use of the ferry; Wagner would not
wait for the load, but throw stringers across both
chasms and crossed hastily.

The greater part of the witnesses testify to having met a Newcastle cooper, testified :

or seen Wagner after the deed had been committed, all swearing to his suspicious appearance. Witnesses came forward to state that the remark, "I will have money if I have to murder for it," was made by the prisoner prior to the murder. Mrs. Johnson, his boarding mistress, in Portsmouth says he was absent from her house during the night of the murder, and that he returned next morning about 7:30, saying that he felt badly. His clothing was coated with ice as if he had just come from the sea. Smutty Nose Island is distant from Portsmouth 184 miles and Wagner has asserted that he could pull there

HOMICIDAL INCIDENTS.

DOVER, Del., June 11 .- The jury in the West case this morning returned a verdiet of "Not guilty," and the prisoner was remanded to july to await trial on an indictinent for setting fire to his office, another capi-

A PROBABLE PARRICIDE MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 11 .- Dr. Lewis E. Myers, a dentist of this place, while drunk this evening stabbed his father in the breast near the heart with a sharp metrument. Myers is in custody.

WEST POINT.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERMAN—CAVALRY EXERCISES-CLOSE OF THE EXAMINATIONS.

WEST POINT, June 11 .- The examinations are

early over, and will be finished before noon to-morrow. Through the different studies of the course the gradu ating class have struggled with varying success, no complete failures and many satisfactory examinations being all that can be gathered before the final result shall be appounced. Ethics and law were exhausted early this morning. The examination in cavalry tactics was then be Que and so nearly Balshed that an hour's work proceedings in the library have not been very interesting to-lay. There has been at large number of spectators. The eaders were required to give the proper orders for the different movements of bodies of cavand the details of their formation. This subject being more confined in than the others which have received attention, there was less chance for display. The cadets, too, are getting rather wearled with their long, exhaustive examination and do not show as much animation in their replies and explanations. But it will all be over by 10 o'clock to morrow morning, as only eight cadets remain to be examined. Then the Board of Ex-aminers will scelude themselves for a few urs, pore over their notes, perhaps for a time disagree over the standing of this or that cadet, and finally announce the names and ranks of the newlyfledged Heutenants. As the Board have spent their spare hours during the progress of the examination in adjusting their notes, it probably will not take long to reach this result. They hope to be able to make it pubto-morrow evening. If so, the ceremony of conferring the diplomas upon the graduates will take place on Friday, attended with remarks by Gen. Sherman of he Secretary of War. The programme, as is always th The new lieutenants will then receive three menths leave of absence before joining the posts to which they may be assigned. Only one cadet will be excepted from this. Cadet Bishop who in May last committed a breach of military discipline in attempting to, screen some of his classmates from detection in some boyish escapade, was sentenced by Court Martial to dismissal. This punishment was mitigated on account of his general good scholarship and bearing, and he is to remain here another year. The new appointments will be made by the Superin

tendent upon the recommendation of the Commandant tendent upon the recommendation of the Commandant and the tactical officers. The names and officers of the cadets so promoted will be announced at dress parade the evening before the old officers give up their position. The assemblage of prominent military creats has been completed to-day by the arrival of Gen. Sherman, who arrived about 1 p. n. by way of the Hudson River Roilroad. Gen. Ruger met him at the wharf and started for the hotel with him, but alighted to make room for some friends of the General. A salute of 17 guns was fread from Battery Knew, as he drove up, by a demenhent of the ascend class, directed by Mujor John Egan. With that exception his reception was very quiet. As he was without his uniform, wearing a broad-brimmed straw hat, many who had not seen him for several years, scarcely recognized him. It is expected that he will remain until the end of the week.

The cavalry exercises in the riding school this afternoon were very interesting and exciting. In this half there are only two small galleries, which were quickly more than confortably evowed; many had to remain outside and miss the exhibition. Gen. Grant, with his daughfer, Gen. Sherman, the Secretary of War, and others, occapied front seats and seemed to be interested. Gen Grant has remained about the hotel all day, much of the time in the room of the Board of Visitors, and with an evident inclination to drop all official cares. The Board of Visitors are preparing to leave West Point, and have passed very little time to-day at the examination. Sensitor Sherman and Judge Poland have behanded in their reports, and will go home to-morrow. The exhibition of fireworks, which was promised last evening, was postponed until thus evening, on account of the rain. and the tactical officers. The names and officers of the

COLLISION ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. The Trenton accommodation train of the Pennsylvania Railroad gan into an inland-bound freight train at the East Newark junction at 2:30 p. m. yesterday. The locomotive of the passenger train was almost dashed to atoms, such was the terrific force of the shock and its engineer, Samuel Stewart, received injuries that are considered fatal. The fireman leaped from the en gine as the trains met, and was badly injured, but hi wounds are probably not fatal. The smoking car, filled with passengers, was completely wrecked, and several persons were seriously injured. James McCoy of Jersey City, was badly crushed between two seats, and Mr McTighe, a traveling agent, of Jersey City, had his right leg broken, and was otherwise injured. A lad whose name could not be ascertained, had the entire side of his face cut way. The engineer and fireman of the freight train both escaped injury by leaping to the ground before the collision. The accident, it is believed, who caused by the carelessness of the conductor of the freight winn, as he ran his train on the main up line, knowing that the Treaton train was due. Trains were delayed two hours and a half by the collision.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, June 11 .- The Grange picule, held in this city to-day, was a great success in point of numbers. There were over 600 wagons in the procession, and it is safe to say that 10,000 Patrons assembled on the Fair Grounds. Every Grange in the county was represented, and many from adjoining counties. Each Grange carried a beaner with suggestive motions and carontures. Gov. Carpenter addressed the assemblage, and his remarks were received with eathusiastic applicase. Col. Soott, Col. Smedly, and other distinguished persons were in attendance.

DEATH IN THE MINE.

THE SHAMOKIN COLLIERY EXPLOSION. THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT-WHERE THE FAULS LIES-THE STORY OF A MINER'S LIFE.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORLESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 11 .- The colliery acci-

ent at Shamokin has caused general anxiety. The

place where it occurred is 43 miles from Pottsville, with which it is connected by the Reading Railroad Compa ny's lines. The colliery belongs to the Mineral Spring oal Company, and not as first reported to the Reading Coal and Iron Company. The coal mine runs along the side of a menetain and is reached by a "slope" ore inelined boring, from the base of which there are galleries. The letter T reversed will convey some idea of the form of the mine, if we suppose that from the right hand end of the letter there is another " slope," thus, L. The first horizontal line is the water level where the explosion occurred; the lower perpendicular one the slope where the nen were at work, and where the gas created by the explosion penetrated. The explosion was owing to the carelessness of Conrad Drumheiser, the inside "boss," who took into the mine a lamp, not supposing that inflammable gas had accumulated around bim. An explosion followed; the air became noxious, any of the 50 men in the mine survived. Supposing that blasting powder had been exploded the men waited, and thus brought themselves still more under the influence of the noxious vapor

This mistake was quite natural, for the smell following exploded powder is much more discernible in the con term "Inside boss" is applied to the man having charge of the machinery and operations in the mine, while the man who appervises the working of the engines, pumps, and ventilating apparatus outside is called the "outside boss." There are State Laspecters who are expected to visit the mines, but gas accumulates so quickly that it cannot easily be determined whether the Inspector who failed to examine this mine is responsible for the lives which have been lost. It is not satisfactory, however to find that the question of safety was left very much to

In a well-managed colliery this accident could not have occurred. It is the duty of the Superintendent to go down at 4 o'clock each morning with a safety lamp and ascertain that all is right before letting the miners down at 7. If he finds noxings gas the ventilating fans should be kept at work until the bad air is expelled, and a pure atmosphere formed in its place.

The story of a miner's life is little known outside the locality where he works. He begins as a boy, pick-'ing alate from the coal at about \$0 a week; next bees a mule-driver in the mine at \$10 to \$14, according to his efficiency, and now having attained manbood he is considered a miner, and works on shares with his father or some one more experienced than himself. A skillful miner working ten hours alday can carn \$175 a onth, but as he is not employed by the day, but by the ob, he works only as long or as bard as he likes. As no amount of experience in it can render the work very inviting, or deprive it of a certain degree of danger, he can hardly be blamed if he does not pursue it very persistently. The miner goes down at 7 in the merning, and comes out of the mine at 5 in the afternoon. He then returns to his ome, or too often spends the evening at the bar-room It is the general testimony of superintendents that, only for intemperance, miners would be among the most omfortable and independent members of the com-Isane May, who acquire collieries of their own; or like Mr. Kendrick, who hold responsible positions; or like ol. Brown, are conversant with the scientific literature. of the day, and yield to none in intelligence and profe cond skill. On the whole, however, the miners are ato their gloomy caverus they forget all distinctions of politics, nationality, or creed, and are willing, as this accident has shown, to risk their fives in securing each ther's safety. They keep up social observances with great strictness, being rather pleased than otherwise at good excuse for a holiday. If a death occurs, all attend the funeral, and it is not unusual to flud the works uspended because there is a circus or lettery in the vil-Education, it is to be feared, is neglected. You are told that the slate pickers attend school in the Winter months, but there is too much reason to believe that they fail to do so regularly.

and tells most against themselves. The second shaft, which the law requires, is wanting at very many collicries, and there are numbers who, like Corrad Drum-heiser, handle fire or gunpowder recklessly. "Where do you keep your main supply of powder?" saked Farraday of the foreman, when examining a British mise. "Oh, in a bag," was the answer." "And where do you keep the bag?" "You are sitting on it," was the answer the astonished chemist received. There is good reason to fear that in this indifference to danger miners are the same the world over. Although the elevator in a New-York house is so arranged that if the wire rope breaks its descent would be retarded by iron testis, no himilar appliance, or one intended to effect the same purpose, is used in the coal shafts, and it was observed to me that it is better not to have too many precautions, as they would render miners too confiding and reckless! It is, however, the duty of the public to ook carefully after the welfare of the miners, both from hifmane and necuniary motives. When mining is deprived of the risks and terrors which surround it, many more persons will be disposed to engage in it, the production of minerals will increase, and people will no more be horrified by the spectacle of eight lives being sportflood and 35 others being imperiled by carelessness

and want of rigorous adherence to fixed rules. THE ACCIDENT STILL ATTRIBUTED TO PIRE-DAMP. SHAMOKIN, Penn., June 11 .- The body of Conrad Drumheiser has not yet been found, but men are working with a will to get to him. His time-book was found this morning. Five of the victims will be buried to-morrow. The coroner's jury adjourned till to-morrow norning, not coming to any definite conclusion, but the deaths are generally attributed to fire-damp. Drumheiser's body, when found, will tell the whole story. The following is a list of dead men, so far as ascer-

John Hays, outside boss; a Scotchman, leaving wife John Havy, Senartyania German; numarried.
Mike Menah, Pennavivania German; numarried.
Engeh Magenskie, Polauder; married.
Lawrence Racolski, Pole; married and a family.
Anthony Harris, German; married, two children,
Dantel Powell, American; numarried.
Nicholas Paulus, German.

THE MAINTENANCE OF PARPERS.

CONVENTION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR BUFFALO, June 11.-The third annual Conention of the Superintendents of the Poor, held in this city youterday and to-day, was largely attended by representatives from every portion of the State, including members of the State Board of Charities and Correction and keepers of almshouses. The meeting was called to order by H. E. Van Vliet of Syracuse, the former Chairman, and was presided over by J. H. Goodale of Grang, County, with George E. McGonigal of Monroe County as Secretary. The most important subject considered was the bill passed by the last Legislature, providing for the support and care of State paupers, which authorized the State Board of Charities to contract with five counties for the maintenance of paupers or wairs. The bill met with the favor of all present. Dr. Charles Hoyt, Scoretary of the State Board of Charities, and William P. Letchworth of Buffalo, State Commissioner of Charities, being called upon, gave their views at length, and stated the necessity of selecting appropriate countries for pass per asylums, and bearing in view convenience of location and adequacy of accommodation without extrava-

Representatives from Erie, Monroe, Orange, Oneida, Quondaga, and Rensselaer counties (and Kings County by letter from the Commissioners of Charitles), ex-

ganco.

by letter from the Commissioners of Charities), expressed the willingness of those counties to contract for the care of paupers.

Judge Darius A. Ogden of Willard Asylum read an interesting address in relation to the past and present condition of that Asylum. Resolutions were passed expressive of confidence in the new Board of Emigration, and hoping that Jerrafter greater farmony would prevail between that Board and the county officers. A resolution was also passed pledging the Superintendents of the Poor to refuse hereafter transportation to paupers unless to forward thom to their extreme deafination. A committee of seven, consisting of Messrs, Van Vieit of Onondaga, Williams of Suffolk, McGonigal of Monroe, Mitcheir of Stuben, Streng of Pofferson, Hexie of Adbany, and Geodale of Orange, were appointed to confer on the propriety of future legislation. After visiting Eric County Almshouse the Convention adjourned to meet at Rochester, June 2, 1874.